

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 9 of 1912

REPORT

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 2nd March 1912.

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No.	Name
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3	"Bank"
4	"Bast"
5	"Birbh"
6	"Birbh"
7	"Burd"
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9	"Chine"
10	"Daini"
11	"Educ"
12	"Hind"
13	"Hita"
14	"Jaga"
15	"Jasob"
16	"Kaly"
17	"Khul"
18	"Mani"
19	"Medi"
20	"Muh"
21	"Mur"
22	"Nava"
23	"Nay"
24	"Niha"
25	"Palli"
26	"Palli"
27	"Prac"
28	"Prac"
29	Prati
30	"Pur"
31	"Rat"
32	"Sam"
33	"Sam"
34	"Sanj"
35	"Sri"
36	"Sri"
37	"Bha"

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

[Corrected up to the 24th August 1911.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
BENGALI.					
1	"Bangaratna" ...	Krishnagar ...	Weekly	Kanai Lal Das, Karmokar, age 34	1,500
2	"Bangavasi" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Behary Lal Sarkar, Kayastha, age 34; Hari Mohan Mukherji, Brahman, age 48; Satyendra Kumar Bose.	15,000
3	"Bankura Darpan" ...	Bankura ...	Do.	Ram Nath Mukherji, V.L.M.S., Brahmin, age 50; Birvanath Mukherji, B.A., age 48 years, Brah-	450
4	"Baranati" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Saci Bhuvan Mukherji, age 44 years; Hari Pada Adhikari, age 40; Mani Lal Banerji, age 35.	17,000
5	"Birbhum Hitaisi" ...	Bolpur ...	Do.	Raj Ranjan Sen Gupta, age 45	700
6	"Birbhum Varta" ...	Suri ...	Do.	Debendra Nath Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 37.	848
7	"Burdwan Sanjivani" ...	Burdwan ...	Do.	Prabodha Nanda Sarkar, Kayastha ...	500 to 1,000
8	"Chabbis Pargana, Var- tavaha."	Bhawanipur ...	Do.	Hem Chandra Nag, B.A., Kayastha, age 38.	500
9	"Chinsura Vartavaha" ...	Chinsura ...	Do.	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin, age 45	1,300
10	"Dainik Chandrika" ...	Calcutta ...	Daily	Hari Das Dutt, Kayastha, age 40 ...	500
11	"Education Gazette" ...	Chinsura ...	Weekly	Pundit Nibaran Chandra Bhatia, charyya, Brahmin, age 55 years.	1,400
12	"Hindustan" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Hari Das Dutt, Kayastha, age 40 ...	1,000
13	"Hitavadi" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Anukul Chandra Mukherji, Editor; Jogendra Kumar Chatterjee and Manindra Nath Bose, Sub-Editors.	30,000
14	"Jagaran" ...	Bagerhat ...	Do.	Ananda Charan Chaudhury, Kayastha, age 34; Surendra Nath Mitra, Kayastha.	About 200
15	"Jasohar" ...	Jessore ...	Do.	Biswar Mukherjee, age 47, Brahmin	500
16	"Kalyani" ...	Magura ...	Do.	Gopal Chandra Mukherji, Brahmin, age 50.	500 to 600
17	"Khulnavasi" ...	Khulna ...	Do.	Bagola Chandra Ghose, Kayastha, age 40.	500
18	"Manbhum" ...	Purulia ...	Do.	Manmatha Nath Nag, Kayastha, age 34.	500
19	"Medinipur Hitaisi" ...	Midnapore ...	Do.	Muhammed Akram Khan, age 28; Akbar Khan.	1,000
20	"Muhammadi" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Bonwari Lal Goswami, Brahmin, age 45.	100
21	"Murshidabad Hitaisi" ...	Murshidabad ...	Do.	Bevd. Lal Behari Shah, Native Christian, age 52.	300
22	"Navajivani-o-Swadeshi Christian."	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Rajkumar Sen, Baidya, age 38 ...	3,000
23	"Nayak" ...	Ditto ...	Daily	Madhusudhan Jana, age 63 ...	300
24	"Nihar" ...	Contai ...	Weekly	Charu Chandra Roy, Kayastha, age 37	500
25	"Pallivarta" ...	Bongong ...	Do.	Soci Bhuvan Banerji, Brahmin, age 46	About 400
26	"Pallivasi" ...	Kalna ...	Do.	Purna Chandra Chatterji, Brahmin, age 46; Banku Behari Ghose, Goala, age 40.	650
27	"Prachar" ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Kamakhyia Prosad Ganguli, Brahmin, age 62.	500
28	"Prasun" ...	Katwa ...	Weekly	Amulya Ratan Chatterjee, Brahmin, age 40.	About 700
29	"Pratiker" ...	Berhampore ...	Do.	Satiya Kinkar Banerji, Brahman, age 35.	600
30	"Purulia Darpan" ...	Purulia ..	Do.	Sarat Kumar Mitra; Bihari Lal Ray, B.A.; Saroda Charan Mitra, chief contributor.	1,000
31	"Ratnakar" ...	Asansol ...	Do.	Adhar Chandra Das ...	500
32	"Samaj" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Shiva Nath Sastri, M.A.; Ramananda Chatterjee, M.A.	10,000
33	"Samay" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Rasik Mohan Chakravarti, Brahman, age 33.	2,000
34	"Sanjivani" ...	Ditto ...	Do.		
35	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya- Ananda Basar Patrika."	Calcutta ...	Do.		
HINDI.					
36	"Bala Bazar Gazette" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Chaturbhuj Aditihya, Brahman, age 30 years.	800
37	"Bharat Mitra" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Sew Narain Sing, age 39; and Amrita Lal Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 48.	2,300

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS—continued.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
HINDI—continued.					
38	"Biher Bandhu" ...	Patna ...	Weekly	Nand Kisor Das Surma, age 33 ...	600
39	"Bir Bharat" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Prantosh Dutta, Kayastha, age 37 ...	1,000
40	"Ghar Bandhu" ...	Ranchi ...	Fortnightly	Rev. Dr. A. Nottrott ...	1,300
41	"Hindi Bangavasi" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Hari Kissen Joskar, Khetttri, age 35 ...	2,000
42	"Hitvarta" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Rao Parandkar, Mahatta, Brahmin, age 30 ...	1,000
43	"Lakshmi" ...	Gya ...	Monthly	Madho Prasad, age 33 ...	200
(This number for future issues.)					
44	"Marwari" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	R. K. Tebrevala, Hindu, age 40 ...	600
45	"Mithila Mihir" ...	Darbhanga ...	Do.	Bishno Kanta Jha, ...	600
46	"Sattya Sanatan Dharm" ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Radha Mohan Gokulji, Vaisya, age 41 ...	600
47	"Shiksha" ...	Arrah ...	Weekly	Shukhl Narain Pandey, Brahmin, ...	2,000
48	"Sri Sanatan Dharm" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Ambika Prasad Bajpa, Sew Narain Lall. ...	300
49	"Tirhut Samachar" ...	Muzaffarpur ...	Do.	Sangarwar Prasad Sarma, Babhan by caste. ...	200
PERSIAN.					
50	"Name-i-Muqaddas Hablul Motin."	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Sayyid Jalaluddin, Shiah, age 60 ...	1,000
URDU.					
51	"Al Punch" ...	Bankipore ...	Weekly	Syed Ahsan, Muhammadan, age 40 ...	600
52	"Daras Sultanat" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Quasi Abdul Latif, Muhammadan, age 37. ...	400
53	"Star of India" ...	Arrah ...	Do.	Munshi Muhammed Zaharul Haq, Muhammadan, age 60. ...	600
URIA.					
54	"Garjatbasini" ...	Talcher ...	Weekly	Bhagirathi Misra, Brahmin, age 43
55	"Sambalpur Hitalshini" ...	Deogarh (Bamra) ...	Do.	Dinabandhu Garhnai, Chaco, age 34.
56	"Samvad Vahika" ...	Balasore ...	Do.	Kasinath Panda, Brahmin, age 36 ...	300
57	"Uriya and Navasamvad" ...	Cuttack ...	Do.	Ram Tarak Sen, Tamuli, age 49 ...	400
58	"Utkal Dipika" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Gauri Sankar Roy ...	900
59	"Utkal Varta" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Moni Lall Moherana, Karmakar, age 47. ...	600

Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers as it stood on the 24th August 1911.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	"Hindi Biharee"	Bankipore	Weekly.	Sheikh Abdur Rahim, Muhammedan.	
	"Bajrang Samachar"	Jamore (Gaya)	Monthly.		
	"Sulabh Samachar"	Calcutta	Weekly.		
	"Moslem Hitaishi"	Calcutta	Weekly		
	"Vartavaha"	Ranaghat	Weekly		
	"Viswadut"	Howrah	Weekly.		
	"Rajsakti"	Perulia	Weekly.		
	"Bharat Mitra"	Calcutta	Weekly.		
	"Mahamaya"	Chinsura	Weekly.		
	"Darbar Gazette"	Calcutta	Weekly.		
	"Medini Bandhav"	Midnapore	Weekly.		
	"Bharat Mitra"	Calcutta	Daily.		
	"Birbhumi Vasi"	Rampurhat	Weekly.		
	"Teli Samachar"	Barh	Monthly.		
	"Bandhu"	Calcutta	Daily.	Ceased to exist. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto	
	"Narad"	Chapra	Daily.		
	"Birbharat"	Calcutta	Weekly		
	"Sri Sanatan Dharma"	Calcutta	Weekly		
	"Bara Bazar Gazette"	Calcutta	Weekly		
	"Darul Sultanat"	Calcutta	Weekly		

Admission to, and dismission from, the House of Commons, 1801-1868.

Year of Admission	When published	Year of Dismission
1801	1801	1801
1802	1802	1802
1803	1803	1803
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1805	1805	1805
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The
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I.—Foreign Politics.

AFTER quoting the salient points in the King's speech in opening Parliament, as well as in the speeches of Mr.

The opening of the English Parliament and the Persian question.

Asquith, Lord Curzon and Sir Edward Grey, the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 19th February says that if Sir Edward Grey

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABLUL MATIN,
Feb. 19th, 1912.

had said before what the Prime Minister and the Secretary for Indian Affairs say now, Persia would not have witnessed such a revolution, and Ashraf Khan such a massacre. But for the feelings of the noble people of England and the attention of the merchants of Manchester, the English Government would have taken no notice of the political blunder of Sir Edward Grey. The feelings of the Indian Muslims aroused by the Persians at home and abroad, had also done much to excite the sympathy of the English people, specially of His Majesty King George V and Lord Curzon. The Persians would, however, be really thankful to the English Government for their change of policy only when it would remedy all the evils done to Persia by the policy of Sir Edward Grey. Had the Foreign Minister stood a little firm in the beginning of the Russian aggression, such incidents would never have happened in Persia. We are still of opinion that Sir Edward Grey cannot remain in charge of the foreign affairs now for any long time, because his policy of worshipping Russia and making an enemy of Germany has already been modified. Two points in the Prime Minister's speech deserve attention. So far, the Government of India had nothing to do with Persian affairs which were in charge of the Foreign Office in London. The proposal for the first time that India should contribute to the loan to be raised in England for Persia, points to the insurrection of a new policy by England. The second point is the absence of any reference in the Prime Minister's speech to the establishment of constitutional Government in Persia, specially when speaking of the financial assistance to that country. It should be borne in mind that no loan by Persian Government would be valid without the approval of the Mejlis. Do the English people then concur with Lord Curzon in holding that constitutional government has not proved to be beneficial to Persia. If this be the case, it is not probable that the Persians would give up their constitutional government acquired after so much bloodshed and self-sacrifice. Sir Edward Grey has said nothing new in defending the policy of the Government. He has only repeated what he had often said before, denying what is expressly stated in that document. The words of Sir Edward Grey are unintelligible when he says that he did not guarantee the independence of Persia. Persia stands in need of no such guarantee, provided these two Powers do not attack her in pursuance of their Convention. They should leave her alone to work out her own salvation, having secured their own economical interests as the terms of that Convention imply. Persia cannot admit any spheres of influence of Russia, England or any other Power.

2. Referring to the disturbances in Khorasan for want of a Governor

Khorasan.

there for a long time, the high prices of food-stuffs and other necessities of life, as well as the influence of the foreigners there, a correspondent of the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 19th February, says that, after all, these evils and disorders are due to a favourite of the Russian Consul being appointed as Governor there and who is at present in Meshed, *being doing his work*. Before his arrival there were not more than five hundred Russian robbers (soldiers) there, but their number has been increased to three thousand since.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABLUL MATIN,
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The Government officials (excepting the Governor), the gentry and the political parties at Khorasan have adopted a policy of two-sidedness, and have brought down Persia to its present condition. It is a matter of great regret that, in spite of such interference by the strangers, the Persians should be still sleeping. On the receipt of a telegram to the effect that two thousand Russian robbers (soldiers) were on the way to Khorasan, the Governor vacated the *Sarbazkhana* (a house built by Nadir Shah near the Governor's palace) for

them and turned out the Persian soldiers who were occupying it, to seek refuge in places which even a dog would loathe to live in. The humiliation of the Persians is due to the sloth and debauchery of the Kachar monarchs, one of whom sold them into the hands of the foreigners. The despatch of soldiers to Persia is to prevent Muhammad Ali's accession to the throne of Persia being contested again. The free acceptance of the Russian ultimatums has led to the spread of Russian troops throughout the country in order to put down the rising of the Persians against them. It is, therefore, that we find the Russian robbers attacking the advocates of the constitutional government at Tabrez, Ardebil and Resht. The policy of the English, who have hitherto imitated Russia, in matters relating to Persia is not yet known. The ministry in England, too, is as afraid of the Russians as the dishonest officers of the Persian Government and therefore follows Russia's policy in dealing with Persia. Shahrud (between Tehran and Meshed) has been in the possession of the wicked people of Astrabad, since a month, and during this interval telegraphic wires have been cut and the despatch of mails also stopped. Hence there is no news from the centre. The telegrams and the packets which are sent by the Russian route are always detained. It is said that the people of Tehran have lost their interest in public affairs and a telegram from the Foreign Minister has also been received, which says that a treaty, would be made between Russia and Persia! If there is going to be a treaty under the present conditions, then alas for the Persians and their religion!

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3. Referring to the leading article of the *Statesman* [Calcutta] of the 4th February, a translation of which was published by the *Hablul Matin* already reported [vide

A Politician's views.

Weekly Report of the 24th February 1912, page 226 paragraph 11], a correspondent of the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 19th February says that though some papers have supported the views, he is unable to accept the proposal of the *Statesman*, viz., the revision of the Anglo-Russian Convention so as to secure complete abandonment of Russian ambition in Persia, so long as any Power would claim the right of interference in Persian affairs both domestic and foreign in what would affect the sovereignty of that country, otherwise Persia would be only running from the frying pan into the fire. Since he believes that England would, sooner or later, carry out the plan suggested by that paper, the Persians would do well to utilize the interval, to put their house in order and be prepared to protect their own interests and the sovereign rights of their country knowing that it takes the seed some time to grow before it is fit for being harvested.

The present difficulties of the English Government are due to the political blunder of Sir Edward Grey, viz., the Anglo-Russian Convention, which recognized spheres of influence for the two Powers. The revolutions of the past five years and all bloodsheds and disorders that occurred in Persia, may be traced to this ominous Convention. The English would have no occasion to write such things but for this Convention, Lord Haldane has been sent to Germany by the English Government to heal the wound caused by this very Convention, though the object of his trip being political has been denied. A single error of Sir Edward Grey has plunged both England and Persia into difficulties, and made the revision of the Anglo-Russian Convention necessary.

4. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 19th February writes:—

Changes in the politics of Central Asia.

Those who are versed in politics expected political changes in Central Asia ever since a German company obtained the Baghdad Railway concession. England and Russia also put aside their old rivalry in order to check the growth of German influence and entered into an agreement in 1907. Germany, though she remained silent at that time, did not forget to put obstacles in the way of these two Powers attaining their object, till at last, by means of Potsdam Interview and an agreement with Russia, she managed to obtain for herself certain rights in Central Asia and specially in northern Persia. She, also, by means of political tactics, induced Russia to interfere in that region, in such a way as to oblige England at last to send Lord Haldane to Berlin for negotiating an agreement with Germany. It is evident that this agreement would, to a great extent, concern Central Asia, specially the Persian Gulf. Reuter's telegrams to the Turkish Government regarding the Gulf section of the

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
Feb. 19th, 1912.

Baghdad Railway, also shows that Germany's influence would, to some extent, be accepted in the Persian Gulf, southern Persia and the sphere of English influence.

The English now having no apprehension from Germany have changed their policy regarding Persia, as it appears from the speeches of the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for India though Sir Edward Grey in his speech tries to show that the policy of England regarding Persia remains unchanged. England would never have changed her policy in Persia and Russia too would not have withdrawn her troops from the country but for this removal of any apprehension from Germany.

It may now be predicted that, after having satisfied Germany with some compensation, the two Powers would adopt a new course with regard to Persia, and lay before Persian Government their proposals which, if accepted by the latter without the approval of the Mejliss, would put an end to the sovereignty of Persia. It would be the duty of the people and the learned men to prevent the Cabinet from accepting these proposals without the consent of the Mejliss, otherwise the evil would be past remedy.

Germany would almost complete the Halab railway line, by the end of a year, up to Baghdad and Khankin. It may, therefore, be said that the Anglo-German agreement would change the political map of Central Asia, and German Banks would also be opened in Teharan and other places. Persia has now got a very good opportunity, which, if utilized in giving up selfishness and difference and in bringing about unity among her people would steer her clear of her present critical situation, otherwise she would lose her independence, and the people their nationality.

The Persians have now got a good opportunity to organize their military strength, without which they would not be recognized as a power by civilized Europe. Organization of a national army to the tune of a million soldiers and factory for making arms are essential for Persia, says the paper, to the attainment of this object.

5. Referring to the meeting held the other day by the merchants of Manchester to protest against the British policy in Persia, the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin*

Protest from Manchester.

[Calcutta] of the 19th February says that those who are aware of the power and influence which the owners of factories and the merchants of Manchester exercise, know how their opinions dominate over those of the cabinet or a minister, and this force explains the recent change in the policy of the cabinet, which had up to this time persisted in its political mistake in regard to England's Persian policy, though the expression of the feelings of the Indian Musalmans, movements of the spiritual leader Ayatullah, and the feelings of the Persians abroad (specially India), had also to do something with it. The English Government if it sticks to this newly-adopted policy not only the Persians, but the Muhammadans all over the world, would ever remain grateful to it.

6. Commenting on an article on Port Abbas, subscribed by one of its special correspondents, the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 19th February says that

Port Abbas.

the object of the English regarding the Persian Gulf and South Persia is fully known to the politicians. A reference to the history of the past several years, would show that the road from Port Abbas to Kerman and Khorasan was never so safe as during the past six months, but some tricks would be played there very soon. Moqur-ud-dowla, the Governor of the Gulf, is therefore warned of the coming danger, when he would be held responsible for any incident that may happen there. The complaint made to the Committee at Karachi by the merchants of Shikarpur, is merely a stroke of policy, the fact being that the Russians having taken the management of the roads between Khoe, Urumiah and Salmas into their own hands, the English also do not like to lag behind, and are in search of a pretext which has now been furnished by the commercial community of Karachi, which has wired to the Foreign Office, Calcutta, praying that a detachment of Indian cavalry should accompany every caravan on the roads in south eastern Persia. This very prayer formed one of the conditions of the loan proposed to be given by England and Russia,

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABLUL MATIN,
Feb. 19th, 1912.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABLUL MATIN
Feb. 19th, 1912.

which, if accepted, would virtually mean the first step towards the appropriation of southern Persia. The pretty long stay of Mr. Cox, the Consul-General at Bushire, in Calcutta, and the proposed trip to the Persian Gulf of Mr. Wood, the Officiating Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, are not without a meaning. Alas for the Persians who are still sleeping, while their neighbours are so wide-awake. Moqur-ad-dawla should go to Port Abbas at once, consult the Government of Kerman by telegram, and arrange for a detachment of cavalry to accompany each caravan, and thus defeat the plan of the neighbours, otherwise it would be said that southern Persia was lost by him.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HAKUL MATIN.
Feb. 19th, 1912.

7. A correspondent of the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hakul Matin* [Calcutta], who thinks that, by accepting the Russian ultimatum the Persian Government has disregarded the truth of Islam and the rights of four hundred millions of Muhammadans.

An exhortation from the Muhammadans. of Muhammadans all over the world, handed over the Koran, the most valuable legacy of the Prophet, to the worst enemy of Islam, given a death blow to the integrity of Persia an Islamic country, effaced the holy sepulchre of the eighth Imam [of Shias] whose tomb is in Persia, and humiliated the Prophet before other Prophets in heaven, exhorts, in its issue of the 19th February, the descendants of the Prophet and other Muhammadans to give up their lethargy and idleness, help Persia and Turkey in their present troubles and defend Islam which is now in danger of being effaced from the earth. He says that in the grandson of the Prophet [i.e., Hussein, the hero of Kerbala] who died fighting with a handful of his followers, for the sake of truth, there is an example for the Muhammadans of the present generation, for though the grandson of the Prophet was defeated and killed by the Omayyads, it was not without bringing the strong and powerful kingdom of the Omayyad Caliphs to ruin only a very short time after.

BNARAT MITRA.
Feb. 24th, 1912.

8. Noticing the statements of Sir Edward Grey on British policy in Persia, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 24th February comments that the Foreign Secretary's main object in view is the friendship of the powerful, and he does not care a bit if this friendship proves fatal to some one that is weak.

MOSLEM HITASHI.
Feb. 23rd, 1912.

9. The *Moslem Hitashi* [Calcutta] of the 23rd February expresses satisfaction at the arrangement between England and Russia to give financial help to Persia, and waits to see what use Persia makes of the protection afforded to her by England.

HITAVADI.
Feb. 23rd, 1912.

10. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 23rd February wants to know why the Amir of Afghanistan is still being paid his subsidy from Indian revenues, though the danger of a Russian invasion which he is supposed to guard against is now over, thanks to the Anglo-Russian Convention. Again, what has Lord Hardinge done to impress the Indian public with a sense of the merits of this Convention, in the way of reducing the Indian military charges? These charges are about to be reduced, it is true, but not so far as we know, with any special reference to this Anglo-Russian Convention.

HITAVADI.
Feb. 23rd 1912.

11. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 23rd February sees little hope for Persia in the interpretation on the Anglo-Russian Convention lately put on it by Sir Edward Grey. It is a mere selfish arrangement to protect the interests of the two contracting Powers, and ultimately to peacefully partition the country amongst themselves. It is most shameful and regrettable that such a selfish policy should now find favour with a country which, before she became a great Empire was famous for its liberal support of weak nationalities all over the world.

MUHAMMADI.
Feb. 23rd 1912.

12. Sir Edward Grey's statement, writes the *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 23rd February, that the British Government is not pledged to maintain the independence of Persia against Russia, has astounded us, for we were so long under quite a contrary impression as regards the purpose of the Anglo-Russian Convention. It is, however, a happy thing that there are not many people in England who support Sir Edward's policy in this matter.

13. The *Alpanch* [Bankipur] of the 23rd February supports the memorial submitted to Government by the "All India Moslem League" praying for intervention in the matter of Italy's blockading the ports of Jeddah and Yembo, in the interest of Indian commerce and in consideration of the religious feelings of the Muhammadans.

ALPANCH,
Feb. 23rd, 1912.

14. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Habibi Matin* [Calcutta] of the 19th February explains the object of Mr. Haldane, who is alleged to be the naval Minister of England, in visiting Berlin all of a sudden as being the establishment of a more cordial relation between England and Germany in order to check Russia's ambition to approach the Persian Gulf, opportunity for which was afforded by the already strained relation between England and Germany assuming its acute form during the recent Morocco dispute and concludes by reproducing the opinion expressed by the *Daily Mail*, Mr. Asquith and others regarding Mr. Haldane's visit to Berlin.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABIBI MATIN,
Feb. 19th, 1912.

15. In its leader the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 26th February giving in brief the history of the rise of Germany as a great land and naval power, of her rivalry with England for supremacy, and of grave danger at times should a war break out between the two nations, refers to the success achieved by Lord Haldane in establishing good-will and confidence between them and the prospects of the Foreign Secretary of Germany visiting England ere long.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Feb. 26th, 1912.

If the noble objects of Lord Haldane are accomplished, says the journal in conclusion, it will be highly conducive to the well-being of the world. Victory to Lord Haldane is, therefore, the cry in England everywhere.

16. Although European Powers are of opinion that China is not ripe for a republican Government, and Japan is very emphatic on this point, the voluntary resignation of Sun Yat Sen, and the election of Yuan-shi-kai as the President of the Chinese Republic, affords to the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 26th February, a clear proof of the revolutionaries' pure and noble object of inaugurating an era of reform and progress in their country, and prays that they may achieve success, and the infant republic may grow and advance every day reviving the ancient greatness of China, till it becomes an object of pride to the Eastern world.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Feb. 26th, 1912.

17. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 26th February has the following remarks on Lord Selbourne's speech in reply to the questions asked in the House of Lords by Lord Ampthill, pertaining to the Indian emigrants in Transvaal.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Feb. 26th, 1912.

The views expressed by Lord Selbourne cannot be approved of by many Englishmen, much less by the Indians. His Lordship has endeavoured to trample the very principle of equality, which the Englishmen are so loud in proclaiming.

18. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 23rd February suggests that the Government of India should stop the admission of Canadians and South Africans, into India. If this were done, Indians would not be ill-treated as now in those Colonies. We do not know when this disgrace to the Empire will be removed.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 23rd, 1912.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

19. The *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 20th February invites the attention of the Government to the evils of the cotton play gambling which is spreading throughout the city with extraordinary rapidity and of the ring game also.

SATYA SANATAN
DHARMA,
Feb. 20th, 1912.

If these gamblings cannot be altogether stopped, at least they should be restricted to a fixed locality, lest every shop in the town should soon become a gambling den.

NAYAK,
Feb. 14th, 1912.

20. Referring to the death of the Maharaja of Mewar from the effects of a gunshot wound, the *Nayat* [Calcutta] of the 24th February says:—
The Maharaja of Mewar's death

Why was there so much hide and seek over the matter? Why were not bulletins about the Raja's condition issued every day during his illness? Whenever asked, the Maharaja's servants used to say that he was well. Why has not the name of the man been published at whose hands the Maharaja and a servant of his have lost their lives? Is the life of a Kshatriya Prince so insignificant that no enquiry will be held in the matter? We pray His Honour Sir William Duke to institute an enquiry into the case and punish the delinquent.

SANAY,
Feb. 23rd, 1912.

21. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 23rd February cannot support the recent posting of a punitive police force on a village in Damraon thana in Shahabad.

Punitive police in Shahabad. The local officials are incompetent, else they could have caught the real offenders and prevented the successive crimes which have led to this confounding of the innocent with the guilty. It is a confession of police incompetence in fact.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Feb. 26th 1912.

22. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 26th February, in noticing the fact that the police have now strict eyes on many of the charitable public societies in the Punjab, suspecting that they misappropriate the public money they collect, says that it would be a matter of great satisfaction if these societies are not suspected of something else.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Feb. 26th 1912.

23. Noticing the recent case of kidnapping of a Hindu boy of thirteen by a Muhammadan in the Frontier Province, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 26th February deeply deploras the frequent outrages committed on the Hindus in the province by some wicked Muhammadans, and asks if the British officers are unable to check this lawlessness with a strong hand by making some permanent arrangement.

HITAVARTA,
Feb. 22nd 1912.

24. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 22nd February is inclined to believe that the news that Lord Hardinge has abolished the Special Department of detectives is true and is very glad for that, as these people while not so successful in arresting seditionists and anarchists, yet had made it impossible, so to say, for many a gentleman to live with his honour safe.

But the harassment is not still altogether over, for it is in the personal knowledge of the editor, that there are two gentlemen under police espionage, which is a matter for serious regret at the present time, when mutual trust and good-will has been inaugurated.

BANDHU,
Feb. 26th, 1912.

25. The *Bandhu* [Calcutta] of the 26th February supports the idea of Rai Kunja Lal Singha, editor of the *Hindu Samat* in favour of organizing, all over India, village panchayets on the lines advocated by the Decentralization Commission, thereby relieving Government officials of a burden of toil and doing good to the people of the country as well.

NAYAK,
Feb. 22nd, 1912.

26. Referring to the enormous increase of the cost of Police administration in Bengal and Bombay since 1900, the *Nayat* [Calcutta] of the 22nd February says:—
Increase of the cost of Police administration. If the cost of maintaining peace goes on increasing at this rate, it will not be long before it altogether disappears from the country.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Feb. 26th, 1912.

27. Referring to the case of robbery committed at Multan by an old culprit, Nikka, with three local policemen as his accomplices, two of whom have been sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment each and the third to one year, while Nikka has been sentenced to seven years, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 26th February says it is clear that the offences

Police culprits punished inadequately.

of the three policemen is graver than that of Nikka, and therefore the people may well ask why the former have been punished so lightly.

(c)—Jails.

28. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 23rd February appeals to some member of the Legislative Council to put a question regarding the alleged action on the part of the prison authorities in Madras in declining to partially remit sentences on some prisoners in that province, in accordance with the terms of the Delhi announcements, a complaint voiced in the columns of another newspaper by one G. Pichariya Pillai.

(d)—Education.

29. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 28rd February says:—

The Hooghly Madrasah. When the last Burdwan Education Conference protested against the rumoured removal of the Arabic classes of the Hooghly Madrasah from the Madrasah building, the authorities said that the rumour was altogether unfounded. But now we see that some of the junior Arabic classes have actually been removed to the Moslem hostel building, on the ground of want of accommodation. The Madrasah building was built with the money of Haji Moshen Marhun, and intended to hold a Madrasah and not a college. If, therefore, there is want of accommodation in it, justice requires that college classes and not Madrasah classes should be removed from it. But, reader, who cares for justice in these days? The Madrasah forms a lawless dominion under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. In it men can commit the highest offence with impunity.

30. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 23rd February thinks that as the Madrasah building at Hooghly was built out of the Mohsin Fund, the Madrasah has a claim to occupy it prior to that of the Hooghly College. This is only just.

31. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 23rd February speaks of the decadence of *maktabs* education in Bengal, and ascribes it to the fact of Deputy Inspectors of schools being mostly Hindus, who have no knowledge of Arabic and Persian and are, consequently, antipathetic towards *maktabs*. Even in Calcutta where there is a large number of *maktabs* both the Deputy Inspectors are Hindus. Of course, there is a Musalman Additional Deputy Inspector of schools in every district, but he is generally a man with no independent views of his own.

32. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 23rd February says that a University at Dacca, even if it does some good to Eastern Bengal Muslims, will be highly injurious to the Western Bengal Muslims, who will form a very weak minority in the Calcutta University. Here, the Hindus will in a short time crush all Musalman interests out of existence. We, continues the writer, think that the proposal of a Dacca University is a sop to the officials whom the annulment of the Partition of Bengal has dissatisfied, and a sack of sugar on the back of the Musalmans, who will not enjoy its benefits. Musalmans are accustomed to bearing such sacks. Nay, they are even eager to do so, otherwise, why should they be in such a hurry to support the University scheme? However that may be, we think that the establishment of a University at Dacca will enable the Government to exercise that large official control over education, which the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam tried to exercise over it. The District Magistrate will rule the *pandal* of the Education Conference, and dictate to the Musalmans what to do and what not to do, and resolutions will be amended, added to and omitted by officials as they please. A situation will thus be created most degrading and insulting to all independent and self-respecting people.

MUHAMMADI
Feb. 23rd, 1912.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 23rd, 1912.

MUHAMMADI,
Feb. 23rd, 1912.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 23rd, 1912.

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Feb. 23rd, 1912.

MUHAMMADI,
Feb. 23rd, 1912.

MUHAMMADI,
Feb. 23rd, 1912.

MUHAMMADI,
Feb. 23rd, 1912.

MURAHMADI,
Feb. 26th, 1912.

33. The same paper, again, says that the last Education Department Report for Eastern Bengal and Assam proves how Middle Education, Primary Education, Madrasah Education and so forth, are pining for want of funds in the province. In this state of things, all possible care should be taken to prevent money from being frittered away to gratify occasional whims. India is not yet fit for residential Universities like those in England, and she will not be so before Primary Education is made compulsory and Secondary Education becomes universal amongst middle-class men, as in England.

MOSLEM HITAISHI,
Feb. 23rd, 1912.

34. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 23rd February says that the establishment of a University and the appointment of a Special Educational Officer in Eastern Bengal are sure to further the cause of Musalman education in that part of the country. Lord Hardinge's reply to the deputation which waited on him on the subject, is perfectly convincing and satisfactory. The establishment of a University at Dacca will lead to the establishment of educational institutions throughout Eastern Bengal. Want of schools and colleges near at hand and difficulty of board are the main reasons of Musalman backwardness in education. Moreover, new schools in Eastern Bengal find it extremely difficult to get affiliated to the Calcutta University.

BASUMATI,
Feb. 24th, 1912.

35. Referring to the Dacca University Scheme, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 24th February says:—

Ibid. We are bound to admit that neither the city of Calcutta nor the students' messes in it are conducive to a healthy growth of manhood and morals in students, and that the private colleges in the city are more like shops for the sale of education, than seats of learning. As regards the Deputation which waited on the Viceroy on the subject, why did it not contain any one besides Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee, who was directly associated with the work of teaching? How was it that we find not in it men like Babu Heramba Chandra Maitra, Babu Girish Chandra Basu, Babu Ramendra Sundar Trivedi, Babu Sarada Ranjan Ray, the Reverend Mr. Wheeler and the Reverend Mr. Lamb?

We fully concur with Lord Hardinge in all that His Excellency said about the necessity of residential and teaching Universities, and are grateful to him for his exposition of the Government policy on the subject.

BASUMATI,
Feb. 24th, 1912.

36. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 24th February publishes a cartoon under the heading "The cover over University education opens" in which Lord Hardinge is represented as holding up the wire-cover under which the egg lay (see Report on Native Papers for the 24th February, 1911, paragraph 29 and, lo, out comes a monster bird rushing towards frightened and bewildered Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee and others. The letter-press is as follows:—

Surendra Nath—In Bengal the egg has produced a monster bird. Was it this that the Viceroy had in his mind? Alas for me!

MITHILA MIHIR,
Feb. 24th, 1912.

37. The *Mithila Mihir* [Darbhanga] of the 24th February approves the views of the *Bengalee* that a separate University for Behar which asks for it, would not only lighten the work of the Calcutta University, if that be a reason for having another University in the province, but also remove the necessity of a separate University at Dacca, which the Bengalis do not want.

PALLIVASI,
Feb. 7th, 1912.

38. The *Pallivasi* [Kalna] of the 7th February cordially welcomes the project of establishing a University at Dacca. Every civilized country has more than one University.

SULABH SAMACHAR,
Feb. 23rd, 1912.

39. The *Sulabh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 23rd February writes:— Lord Hardinge, in his reply to the recent Dacca University deputation, refuted the arguments of his opponents patiently and calmly. It showed how the public were under a misapprehension as to the character of the proposed University, and explained that it was not to be an examining body like the Calcutta University, but a teaching University suited to present day requirements.

Henceforth there will be, it is hoped, no more agitation against this University scheme.

40. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 22nd February is cordially in favour of the idea of a teaching University at Dacca, but still has some objections to make to the scheme:—

The Dacca University.

(1) The funds to be spent on this University may be spent to better advantage on Primary and Middle schools.

(2) If the Special Educational Officer for Eastern Bengal is given up, three-fourths of the opposition to the Dacca scheme will go.

(3) If Lord Hardinge assures us that the Dacca University will confine its jurisdiction strictly to Dacca Town, much of the public apprehension will be removed.

Continuing, the paper remarks on the paucity of schools and colleges in Eastern Bengal, including those for teaching Law, Medicine and Engineering, as also on the defective arrangements for teaching in most of them, such defects being most marked in regard to the teaching of Science, both Physical and Natural.

41. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 22nd February writes:—

The Dacca University and Moslems.

Out of the 1 crore and 2½ lakhs of male Moslems in Eastern Bengal and Assam, only 287 Moslem youths study in the colleges of the province.

So how can a Dacca University specially benefit Moslems?

Again, according to the figures of the 1901 census, 70 lakhs out of the 80 lakhs, who constitute the population of the Dacca, Rajshahi and Chittagong Divisions are utterly illiterate. They do not know the alphabet even. What need have they of a University?

Moslems knew they do not want a Dacca University and hence they did not ask for it. If the proposed University is now receiving support from some rich Musalmans, the reason is obvious. They would not support it if they had thought of the public welfare, as distinguished from the interest of an individual.

Judging by the standards set for the Aligarh and Benares Universities, for which Government demands sums of a crore and a crore and a half respectively, the Dacca University also will require an initial expenditure of a crore, plus a recurring expenditure of eight or 10 lakhs a year if it is to be a teaching University. This crore and these lakhs will create any number of free schools and hostels and *pathshalas* for Eastern Bengal Moslems.

42. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 23rd February is pleased at the Viceroy's reply to the Dacca University deputation.

The Dacca University.

Those who apprehended a division of the Bengali language will now be largely reassured. All sections of the public will be pleased at this project of a teaching University. At the same time it is to be hoped that, along with this University, steps will be taken to found new colleges and schools and scholarships.

43. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 22nd February writes that it is a mistake to hold that the Partition of Bengal gave

Education in Eastern Bengal.

an extraordinary impetus to educational progress in Eastern Bengal. From the figures published in the *Gazette of India* of the 17th of February last, it appears that in the five years between 1906 and 1910, three colleges ceased to exist in Bengal and one in Eastern Bengal. And the number of High schools in Bengal rose by two and in Eastern Bengal by five. The number of *pathshalas* increased in Bengal by 1,475, but dwindled in Eastern Bengal by 239.

The number of college students increased in Bengal by 3082 and in Eastern Bengal by 1,321. The number of High schools students was larger in Bengal by 14,517 and in Eastern Bengal by 17,212. And the number of *pathshala* students in Bengal was higher by 87,872 and in Eastern Bengal by 80,587.

The percentage of boys of school-going age, actually attending schools rose during the quinquennium in Bengal from 26.8 to 31.1, and in Eastern Bengal from 29.6 to 30.2. Thus, education developed more during this period in Bengal than in Eastern Bengal. So, too, the Government outlay on education during this period has increased by Rs. 14,58,000, in Bengal against

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 22nd, 1912.

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 22nd, 1912.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 23rd, 1912.

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 22nd, 1912.

Rs. 10,77,000 in Eastern Bengal. So it appears that, proportionately, Eastern Bengal has developed less in education since the Partition than Bengal.

SARJIVANI,
Feb. 28th, 1912.

44. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 22nd February hears that the Government of Eastern Bengal is appointing Inspectors of schools in every district. Is the inspecting staff to monopolise most of the funds spent on education in this way? There ought to be a strong protest against this.

NAYAK,
Feb. 27th, 1912.

45. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 27th February writes:—
We are constrained once more to make mention of Babu Satkari Ghosh, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Calcutta. We have received a copy of the order of the Assistant Inspector of Schools in the case. There is no mention whatever in this order, as to truth or otherwise of the complaints made in the *Nayak* against Satkari Babu. Had the Assistant Inspector so wished, he might have called for the original papers setting forth the complaints with the names of the pandits, which we had been at the pains to print. He might also have seen us personally to get at the secret truth. Why did he not do that? The helpless pandits were driven by sore torment to seek our help. They were truthful, and hence did not hesitate to publish their names. Why should they now be injured? Mr. Kitchler has the reputation of being a large-hearted and impartial officer. He will do justice in this case. We only pray that justice be done, an impartial inquiry be held and the truth be publicly ascertained. We shall have more things yet to say about Satkari Babu.

BASUMATI,
Feb. 24th, 1912.

46. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 24th February, in referring to the petition addressed by the Secretary of the Gauhati Sanatan Dharma Sabha to the Director of Public Instruction, Eastern Bengal and Assam, requesting him to expunge a number of objectionable passages from some books passed by the local text-book committee and prescribed as text-books in the province, expresses the hope that the Director will see his way to granting the just and reasonable prayer of the Sabha.

NAYAK,
Feb. 21st, 1912.

47. Schools and colleges, writes the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 21st February, are great paying concerns in this country and often bring fame and influence also to their owners. When last year the Viceroy went round the students' messes incognito and consulted missionary teachers, we felt sure that His Excellency was determined to alter this undesirable state of things.

Everything at present depends on management in the field of education. Without management nothing can be achieved, and even good boys get plucked in its absence. Another wonderful thing is about the percentage of attendance. Students appear in the test examination, pass it, deposit fees, pay tuition fees and at last many of them are informed they have not the necessary percentage of attendance. Then begin canvassing and recommendation, and even money passes round. The *Basumati* once made some sort of an agitation in the matter. The last resource is to pass as non-collegiate students, and that requires telling lies, procuring medical certificates and such-like things. Again, if the student's father is not on good terms with a professor or the principal of the college, efforts are made to punish the student therefor. These are only a few of the endless scandals that appertain to our educational institutions.

In this state of things we think that the management of education should be entirely in the hands of the Government, specially when this education is intended to enable students to earn money in later life under protection of the Government.

The *Indian Daily News* says that the opinion of the Bengalis is no longer echoed by the people of other parts of India. But our contemporaries ought to know that the opinion of the Babus is not always the opinion of the Bengalis, and the office of the *Bengales* newspaper is not Bengal. It is not everybody in Bengal that is opposing the Dacca University scheme. The few Babus who are making the whole country ring with their voice in opposition to it are not all in all in Bengal. Let Government conduct education in whatever way it thinks best for the benefit of students. The matter is, no doubt, for

the people of the country to take care of. But if they fail to rise to the occasion and are actuated by unworthy motives of gain, it is best that Government should take the matter in its own hands.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

48. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 24th February regrets that in the Resolution on the administration of district boards in Eastern Bengal and Assam, the Lieutenant-Governor of the province has remarked that unless villagers are prepared to bear a reasonable share of the cost, neither the Government nor the district boards will undertake to adopt measures for removing water-scarcity. Such an attitude is quite unbecoming in the ruler of a province. If, in the midst of distressful water-scarcity, the villagers do not come forward with pecuniary advances for its removal it must be understood that they are absolutely poor and unable to pay any money.

BANGAVASI,
Feb. 24th, 1912.

49. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 24th February has a poem asking for a diversion of a part of the Road Cess Fund to providing facilities for the supply of pure drinking water to the village population in Bengal. The poem paints a moving picture of the village matron trudging for miles perhaps with her pitcher, under a burning sun, to procure a scanty supply of water from the, too often, dirty pool covered all over with a green mantle of aquatic weeds. Sir A. Mackenzie, says the poem, looked to the zamindars for a supply of pure drinking water to the rural population. On that occasion, continues the poem, the people raised a wail "Either excavate tanks and wells or kill us, and thereby end our miseries." The refrain of the poem is as follows:—

JASOHAR,
Feb. 24th, 1912.

"We appeal to religion, we appeal to you to look at the way they bring in water to our villages."

The same paper also reports that acute water-scarcity is being felt in all parts of the Jessore district, and suggests an exclusive application, for some time, of the above fund to the removal of that scarcity.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

50. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Basar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 22nd February says that, on the advice of the Indian Mining Association which is an Association of Europeans and supported by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Railway company has devised the basis system of supplying wagons to coal-fields, evidently with a view to ruining native owners. Under this system, the smaller fields belonging to them are not supplied with sufficient wagons at times of demand. Ordinarily, they can get at a time only as many wagons as are sufficient to carry a single day's output, even if their sidings can hold many more. This supply also is stopped at times of stress, when they get wagons in the proportion of the general demand to the number of available wagons. Thus, when the market becomes favourable to owners, the smaller fields suffer for want of wagons; the larger fields owned by Europeans do not, however, suffer from this trouble, for they order "rakes" of 50 wagons each to their large sidings, and thus reap full benefit of the improvement of the market.

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BASAR PATRIKA,
Feb. 22nd, 1912.

51. The *Mithila Mihir* [Durbhanga] of the 24th February draws the attention of the authorities to the inconvenience caused to the passengers at the Sakuri Junction of the Tirhut State Railway, for want of a suitable waiting-shed and on account of the absence of corresponding trains for some of the lines that meet there.

MITHILA MIHIR,
Feb. 24th, 1912.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Feb. 26th, 1912.

52. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 26th February which learns that the Government of the Punjab has decided to make a grant for the repair of the Church at Dharamsala which was damaged by earthquake in 1905, asks what help has the Government given for the repairs of the Kangra temple, which also fell down as a result of the same earthquake.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Feb. 26th, 1912.

53. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 26th February makes the following comments on the Convocation speech of Sir George Clarke and Hindu Religion.

We do not know if the Hindu religion has done any wrong to to His Excellency, who has twice within a short time made reflections on it. The other day, he publicly made improper remarks on the Vedas, while in his Convocation speech he indirectly advised the students to break the caste system. We feel firmly sure that such things cannot harm the Hindu religion in the least; nevertheless they conflict with the British policy (in India).

BHARAT MITRA,
Feb. 24th, 1912.

54. In an article under the marginally-noted headline, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 24th February, showing great difference between a Dharmashala, which is a charitable institution and a Sarai, which is a sort of hotel with very unwholesome associations, condemns the action of the Magistrate of Gorakhpur in demanding registration, under the Sarai Act, of Dharmashalas in his jurisdiction.

The journal mentions, in this connection, the memorial submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces by the grandsons of the founder of the Dharmashala at Bahrauli Bazar in Gorakhpur district, and hopes that Sir John Hewett will give his special consideration to the memorial and cancel the order which is an insult to Hindu religion.

The paper also urges that since the question does not affect the particular Dharmashala only but a religious principle of the Hindus in general, it behoves the whole community to endeavour to get the order cancelled.

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA O ANANDA
BASAR PATRIKA,
Feb. 22nd, 1912.

55. Referring to the proposal to connect Simla and Delhi by telephone, the *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya o Ananda Basar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 22nd February sarcastically says:—

What does it matter that it is a very costly project? Convenience must be looked to first. A telephone arrangement between Simla and Delhi will enable the Viceroy and other high officials to enjoy Simla climate and do the office work of Delhi at one and the same time.

BANDHU,
Feb. 22nd, 1912.

56. The *Bandhu* [Calcutta] of the 22nd February says that the amendment of the Partition of Bengal is based on right considerations of time, place and circumstances.

It is the effect of careful consideration by keen statesmen in India and England, of all circumstances connected with the Partition and the fitness of the Bengalis for Self-Government.

BHARAT MITRA,
Feb. 24th, 1912.

57. Noticing the resolutions of the extraordinary session of the Bihar Provincial Conference, pertaining to the need of a High Court and University for Bihar, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 24th February remarks that surely an agitation has become necessary in these days to achieve success, as is evident from the example of the Bengalis, who must have failed to get the Partition annulled had they given up agitation following the advice of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, or accepting the "settled fact" of Lord Morley.

If any province is in need of a University it is Bihar, adds the paper, but Lord Hardinge has decided to give it to Dacca first, although consensus of public opinion is in favour of making better provision first for primary education of the Muhammadans of East Bengal who are mostly agriculturists, of encouraging secondary education by giving scholarships and other facilities, and of advancing higher education by establishing a few more first grade colleges, instead of founding a University at Dacca which is not so much needed.

Bihar is in need of a Sanskrit College like that of Calcutta, and if the province be favoured with a separate University also, it will be of great help in the moral progress of the people and in making them fit to carry on administration, when the time of provincial autonomy comes as desired by Lord Hardinge.

The Biharis should do some work independently also, and the journal advises them to start an English daily, and to have a good weekly and monthly in Hindi.

58. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 23rd February wants Government to assure those Bengalis whose services are about to be transferred to the new province of Behar and Orissa, that there will be no difficulty placed in the way of their sons securing service in Behar, that they will not be treated as aliens there.

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 23rd, 1912.

59. The *Sulabh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 23rd February has an article on "the Aga Khan and the Royal boons" which concludes thus:—

SULABH SAMACHAR,
Feb. 23rd 1912.

The Aga Khan and the Royal boons. What His Highness has been saying about the Delhi changes agrees with what we also have been saying. Mussalmans in Eastern Bengal will, we hope, now see things in their proper perspective. And we cannot praise the good sense of those who have already begun agitating against the Dacca University without quite knowing what it is to be.

60. The *Nihar* [Calcutta] of the 27th February writes that the local public do not want any partition of Midnapur for their convenience. If the District Magistrate finds his charge too heavy, one may say that until three years ago no District Magistrate made any complaint of this kind. Since then, it is true, an Additional District Magistrate has been appointed to relieve him. If relief be still required let Joint Magistrates be posted as sub-divisional officers at Tamluk and elsewhere, as one has already been posted at Contai. The staff of Deputy Magistrates and superior police officers at headquarters, too, may be strengthened. By all these means, the burden on the District Magistrate, if heavy, may be considerably lightened. Lastly, the work of controlling the district has now been considerably facilitated by improved communications and by the diminution of serious crime which, in the old days, was so much rife in the district.

NIHAR,
27th Feb. 1912.

61. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 23rd February is in favour of the creation of a water-ways department to improve the sanitation and river communications of Bengal.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 23rd, 1912.

62. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 23rd February does not at all like the waste of money involved in bringing in a barrister from England to conduct the appeal in the Midnapore damage suits. Why should the people of Bengal have to find this money?

HITAVADI,
Feb. 23rd, 1912.

63. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 24th February disapproves of the idea of bringing a barrister from England to defend the appellants in the Midnapore damage suit. Sir William Duke will earn the gratitude of all Bengalis if he can prevent this waste of public money.

BASUMATI,
Feb. 24th, 1912.

64. Referring to the appointments recently announced to the high offices of Governors of Bengal and Madras, Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and chief Commissioners of Central Provinces and Assam, the *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 20th February very much regrets that not a single of these appointment has been offered to an Indian. It leads to the suspicion that either there is no mutual confidence between Government and their Indian subjects, or out of the vast population of 330 millions, there is not one Indian worthy of the position. The journal, however, does not find truth in any of the two alternatives, and therefore concludes that self-interest is the strongest factor in making the selections.)

SATYA SANATAN
DHARMA,
Feb. 20th 1912.

MUHAMMADI,
Feb. 23rd, 1912.

65. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 23rd February draws the notice of the Government to a Urdu book named "khav-o-kheyal" and printed by the Baptist Mission Press. This book, it is alleged, contains a most detestable libel against the Musalman community. It accuses Musalmans of inward disloyalty to the Government and a constant desire to wrest the sovereignty of India from the hands of the English. They are like serpents whose religion is to destroy *Kafers* (unbelievers). The Hindus, on the contrary, will never rebel against the English on their own initiative, but if rebellion occurs outside their community they may join it. The English should, therefore, never trust the Musalmans and should try their best to keep the Hindus contented. The flame of Musalman disloyalty is constantly fanned by Maulvis who preach that Musalman dominion will again be established by Hazrat Mehdi. Hindu pandits say that there was no crime in India before the advent of Musalmans.

All this is written by a retired soldier named Sitaram and, strange to say, the book is prescribed as a text-book for the study of English officers in India. Moreover, it is published and sold by the office of the Board of Examiners. It is highly regrettable that the book has not attracted the notice of the Government. The authorities are never slow to confiscate books published by Musalmans on the ground of their being calculated to create race-hatred, and the new Press Act has killed many a Musalman newspaper. But why is the Criminal Investigation Department blind to the existence of the above book? Are not the Penal Code and the new Press Act applicable to its case? If not, we shall know that in the reign of Emperor George V, His Majesty's servants are guided by a policy of crushing the weak. The author, printer and those who have prescribed it as a text-book should be severely punished. And, concludes the writer, we take this opportunity to say that officers of the Government, while always on the alert to catch Musalmans tripping even in trivial matters, are often blind to serious offences committed by Hindus. The procedure of the Criminal Investigation and Translation Departments of the Government stand in need of improvement in this respect.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 23rd, 1912.

66. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 23rd February appeals to Lord Hardinge to take note of the growing discontent among the Punjab Hindus owing to an idea that

The Hindus in the Punjab. they are unfairly treated as compared with the local Moslems in regard to the land laws, the canal colonies, the Legislative Councils, the public service, etc. Evidently these Hindus have incurred the ill-will of the local officials, whose duty it is to be superior to all considerations of partiality and to be guided only by justice.

NAYAK,
Feb. 22nd, 1912.

67. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 22nd February fully approves of the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoi's proposal to move a Resolution in the Supreme Legislative Council for raising the minimum of taxable income to Rs. 1,500.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoi's
Income-tax Resolution.

III.—LEGISLATION.

NAYAK,
Feb. 27th, 1912.

68. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 27th February writes that Government has been wise and considerate in dropping Mr. Basu's Bill.

Mr. Basu's Bill. No orthodox Hindu or Musalman, no Feudatory Prince or Zamindar will support this legislation. And we do not live under a treacherous, deceitful, iconoclastic Government. Rather our Government takes good care to uphold the religion of its subjects, so we were confident that Mr. Basu's Bill would not pass. Had such legislation emanated from Government, the country would have been convulsed with agitation by this time. As it was, people were quite confident that Government would not interfere with the religion of its subjects and hence they did not make much outcry about Mr. Basu's Bill. Any way Lord Hardinge and Sir R. Craddock deserve our heartfelt thanks for what they have done. It is because we live under British rule, that we lead lives free from anxiety. One does not

know what ruin would have come upon the country if these *swamy* patriots enjoyed power and predominance in the country.

And we cordially praise the Maharajadhiraj of Burdwan for his powerful protest against this Bill. In spite of his being partial to European civilisation, he is a social leader. On the other hand, an iconoclastic "Babu" whose growth has been a mushroom one, who mixes in European society, has very exaggerated ideas of his own importance and generally gives himself airs. He has no touch with society and yet, in the Viceroy's Council, he claims to be a Hindu representative. As the Burdwan Maharaja has upheld the dignity of the Hindu name, so has Mr. Ali Imam upheld the dignity of the Musalman name in this debate. May God bless him!

It is curious that among the Hindu Members of the Council, all save one were iconoclastic, while among the Moslem Members, one was iconoclastic, and all the rest were mindful of their social welfare. So we must try to be careful henceforth to return only orthodox Hindus to the Council. Let it be known henceforth that the "Babus" as a class have no authority to represent Hindu ideas and aspirations to Government. These Babus are most thoughtless and always eager to do something new, however, absurd. Once again, we praise Government for having saved Hindus and Moslems from a social upheaval.

69. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's Education Bill which will now come up for consideration before the Imperial Council will,

Elementary Education Bill.

says the *Satyā Sanātān Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 20th February, once more afford an opportunity to

realize the great difference between a National and a Foreign Government.

The journal hopes that His Excellency the Viceroy, a shrewd statesman as he is, will not listen to selfish advisers but will allow this Bill to pass into law, not only for the welfare of his Indian subjects but also in order to secure the permanence of his country's rule here.

Why not give a practical trial to the measure? If it does not work well, there will be no difficulty in its cancellation, for making or unmaking of laws is a child's play to the Government of India; while rejection of the measure after experiment will rob the people of the opportunity to blame the Government.

70. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 23rd February thinks the recent legislation regarding the Court of Wards in the United

Legislation regarding Court of Wards in the United Provinces.

Provinces is most undesirable, as placing too wide a discretion in the hands of District Magistrates

and Commissioners, and making zamindars too subservient to them, and impairing their independence. The local people cannot be grateful to Sir John Hewett for this law.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

71. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 24th February quotes with approval

Resident's sedition-hunt in Baroda.

and draws the attention of Lord Hardinge to the following remarks of the *Empire agent* the allegations made by the *Comrade* against the British

Resident in Baroda :—

These statements were made several weeks ago and have not yet been contradicted. In the public interest it is surely desirable that they should be either contradicted or that the facts to which they relate should be reconsidered. It would be a thousand pities if the excellent effect of the Imperial visit should be discounted in a single State by an untimely sedition-hunt—always supposing, of course, that the allegations of the *Comrade* are correct in substance and in fact.

72. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 22nd February contains the first

"The Gaekwar in trouble."

of what appears to be a series of letters on the subject noted in the margin, which commences with

the history of the deposition of the predecessor of the present Maharaja, and the work of the latter in effecting various reforms social and administrative.

SATYA SANATAN
DHARMA,
Feb. 20th 1912.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 23rd, 1912.

BASUMATI,
Feb. 24th, 1912.

HITAVARTA,
Feb. 22nd, 1912.

BNARAT MITRA,
Feb. 24th, 1912.

73. Referring to the statement that has appeared in the *Comrade* about the unsympathetic attitude of Mr. Cobb, Resident at Baroda, who smells sedition everywhere among

The Baroda State

the people of the State, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 24th February, apprehends some trouble there in the near future, and advises Lord Hardinge to be on his guard against the people whom the constant advancement of Baroda has made burn with jealousy.

MITHILA MIHIR,
Feb. 24th, 1912.

74. According to the *Mithila Mihir* [Darbhanga] of the 24th February, alliance like the one celebrated the other day by the marriage of Princess Pratiba with Mr. Mander,

Cooch Behar wedding.

forebodes a dark future for the purity of the Hindu race.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

BASUMATI,
Jan. 24th, 1912.

75. Referring to an article from the pen of Mr. Frederick Harrison, published in the *Morning Post*, and another article published in the *Throne* and reproduced in the

England and Germany.

Statesman, describing the bitterness of Germany's feeling against England, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 24th February says :—

All this news makes us Indians anxious. We have, however, the moral impression that victory leans towards virtue's side. Unrighteousness alone can bring about a great conflict. But so long as the thirty crores of Indians will offer flowers of loyalty to Emperor George V, England will be able to snap her finger at Europe, nay, at the whole world.

BNARAT MITRA,
Feb. 24th, 1912.

76. Under the head-line "Is *Gita* an objectionable book" the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 24th February reproduces

Is *Gita* an objectionable book.

the dialogue between Mr. Garth, the prosecuting counsel in the Dacca conspiracy case and the Hon'ble Justice Mukerjee.

TIRHUT SAMACHAR,
Feb. 22nd, 1912.

77. The refusal of Mr. Tilak to agree to abandon politics in future as a condition to his release, if true, will raise him still higher in the estimation of the general public.

About Mr. Tilak.

BASUMATI,
Feb. 24th, 1912.

78. Referring to His Imperial Majesty's reference to the loyalty of the Indians in the speech from the Throne, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 24th February writes as follows :—

The speech from the Throne and India's loyalty.

This proves that the charge of disloyalty laid at the door of the Indians by interested Anglo-Indians is altogether malicious. It, therefore, behoves Lord Hardinge to repeal the repressive laws which were passed in Lord Minto's time at their instigation. Where almost all people are loyal, the presence of a few wayward and mischievous boys does not justify the existence of such repressive measures on the Statute Book.

The writer next protests against the insinuation made by Mr. Bonar Law to the effect that the Delhi announcements will prove to the Indians a break of continuity of policy in the administration of India. Mr. Bonar Law has taken his cue from a class of Anglo-Indians who are so shortsighted as to think that any change of established policy will form the undesirable impression in the minds of the Indians that even the Government is liable to error. It does not do much credit to the intelligence of these Anglo-Indians to think that the Indians are so stupid as not to know that to err is human, and that it is noble in a person to admit his error. It is an irony of fate that the same Mr. Bonar Law who is fighting for a change in the Tariff system of England, should stand against all changes in India.

NAYAK,
Feb. 23rd, 1912.

79. Anent Lord Curzon's speech in the Lords against the Delhi changes, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 23rd February asks

"Curzon's tears."

what the feeling of the Indian people will be, when they see changes inaugurated personally by the King-Emperor attacked by men like Lord Curzon and other prominent Englishmen. Can Indian loyalty be deep and lasting if the King-Emperor is reproached in this way?

By the bye, Lord Crewe showed how government thoughtfully spared Anglo-Indian papers of Calcutta, all risk of being brought under the Press Act. Well, similar consideration is certainly not shown to Indian papers.

At the same time, we feel bound to ask whether it is right to spend, on the new Delhi, 10 crores of money when there is pressing demand for funds from all parts of the country for clamant sanitary needs? And is it not rather childish to leave Calcutta and remove the offices to Delhi forthwith without waiting till Delhi has been made quite habitable?

80. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 23rd February, referring to Mr. Churchill's recent speech at Belfast and to the present political situation regarding Home Rule for Ireland, remarks that the lesson of all this for Indians is that they must agitate for self-government in India before they can get it. Strong constitutional agitation is the only means for getting self-government under present political conditions. Without such agitation, the question cannot be made a pressing one of the hour, which it will be easy for politicians to take up. This is the counsel of Mr. Hume, and this is the lesson of experience.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 23rd, 1912.

81. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 22nd February is gratified to notice a change of tone in its Muhammadan contemporaries in the Punjab, due to the attitude of the Government of Lord Hardinge, and possibly also to the fact of several Urdu journals recently having been required to deposit securities. The paper hopes that the Hindu contemporaries will also now follow the policy adopted by the Muhammadan press.

HITAVARTA,
Feb. 22nd, 1912.

82. Citing two instances of cruel usury in which decrees were obtained by the money-lenders for Rs. 150 and Rs. 999, while the principal loans were only Rs. 7 and Rs. 15 respectively, the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 22nd February urges the necessity of legislation to stop such ruinous terms and rates of interest, and invites to it the attention of the Government of India.

HITAVARTA,
Feb. 22nd, 1912.

Sufficient care should be taken, however, in making a law for this purpose, as it must provide for satisfactory safeguard of the interest of the money-lender who must not be discouraged in extending his helping hand to the poor peasants in times of need, as it would mean otherwise a great distress to them.

83. Anent the Fraser statue, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 23rd February remarks:—

HITAVADI,
Feb. 23rd, 1912.

The Fraser Statue. Bengal will have to bear the weight of many marble statues, since every official has his quota of admirers and followers.

84. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 22nd February is not inclined to accept the various explanations offered to account for the decrease in the Hindu population, but reserves its judgment till the full report of the census figures is available.

HITAVARTA,
Feb. 22nd, 1912.

URIYA PAPERS.

85. In an article headed "Claims of the Uriyas" the *Samvad Vanika* [Balasore] of the 8th February writes as follows:—
"It (Orissa) has nothing in common with Behar, either in race or in language. There is however considerable affinity with the Bengalis and Bengali language, while a very large number of Bengalis have adopted the province as their homes. There are ruling princes in Orissa and in Chota Nagpur who are all Uriyas. The dictum laid down by the Government is that all the people who speak the same language should be placed under one administration. It is, therefore, just and proper that Orissa should have a separate local administration, with Ganjam in the south, and the Uriya-speaking States in Chota Nagpur and Central provinces. The Uriyas are a backward race and if they are ever to grow and rise they must impress their claims upon the minds of the rulers."

SAMVAD VANIKA,
Feb. 8th, 1912.

It is not an exaggerated demand. Orissa should be formed into a Chief Commissionership with the Capital at Ranchi, and with the summer residence of Government at Puri.

UTKALDIPIKA.
Feb. 17th, 1912.

SAMVAD VANIKA,
Feb. 15th, 1912.

86. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 17th February supports the above views of the *Samvad Vanika* and remarks that seeking a Chief Commissionership on the part of the paper indicates only the depth of its feeling.

87. The *Samvad Vanika* [Balasore] of the 15th February, in an article headed "Growing discontent in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa", enumerates the various kinds of loss suffered by Bengal owing to the last Partition, and writes as follows regarding the future of these three provinces when the proposed administrative changes be given effect to—

"But inspite of the dark clouds hovering round us, we found a silver lining in their midst, in the announcement of the annulment of the Partition made by His Majesty the other day. But alas! it appears to have been only a temporary sunshine; for the cyclonic weather is brewing anew. The seat of the Imperial Government has been transferred, the territorial jurisdiction of Bengal has been disturbed, the Civil Engineering College of Sibpur is about to be abolished, and a separate University is going to be established in Dacca.

"The motive which has actuated the governing body in adopting the above line of action may be very laudable and far-reaching in its character, but we are led to think it otherwise, for, conservative as we are, we look upon any innovation with doubts and misgivings.

"The Beharis who appear to have been gratified at the prospect of a Lieutenant-Governorship, an Executive Council with the Maharaja of Darbhanga as one of its members, and a new pocket edition of the independent and big Calcutta High Court in the new province, would probably find, to their bitter disappointment, that their cherished desires would not be fulfilled—with the result, that they too, like the Bengalees, would grow in discontent and unrest.

"The Uriya again, who are, to all intents and purposes, looked upon as the most backward of all races, have been cast into the shade and are seldom consulted by the Government with regard to interests affecting them.

"It is not true that there are no educated men in their community. Men like the Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das, though few and far between, are to be found amongst some of the graduates and under-graduates who are competent enough to stand shoulder to shoulder with the Beharis, if not with the Bengalis. Now these Uriyas do not at all wish to be placed under the Beharis, with whom they have nothing in common, linguistically, ethnically and socially. The Uriyas have more in common with the Bengalis than the Beharis. Orissa has long been in communion with Bengal. The destiny of the two provinces has long been linked together, and the Uriyas have so long lived with the Bengalis that it would be a rude wrench to the Uriyas to be sundered aside at this late day. The Bengalis and the Uriyas have not only mixed freely with each other because of the numerous pilgrimages made by Bengal devotees to the shrine of Jagannath but in language, in manners, in the conduct of domestic life, the two races have a thousand things in common. It is evident, therefore, that the Uriyas would be at a great disadvantage when severed from Bengal.

"In the interests of the Uriya race we appeal to the Government not to tag the Uriyas to the Beharis. A refusal of such a prayer can only engender discontent.

"They would much rather be an appenage to Bengal than to Bihar. The Uriyas are smarting under a discontent that they have been treated with cold neglect and perfect indifference by the Government, inasmuch as they were not allowed to have a voice in the burning question of the day, viz., the redistribution of the new province.

"Over and above this a "White Rebellion" is being engineered by the *Englishman* and the *Statesman* and also by the commercial bodies. This is not a cheerful outlook for the Government.

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In conclusion we beg to observe that the unrest which threatens the country appears to us to be a more serious than what we have already experienced. We hope, therefore, that the authorities would take timely notice of this matter and act accordingly."

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 2nd March 1912.

In conclusion we beg to observe that the interest which the Government appears to us to be a more serious than what we have already expressed. We hope, therefore, that the authorities will take timely notice of this matter and act accordingly.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI

Secretary, Government

General Secretary's Office
1st Feb 1912.

REPORT (PART II)

ON

NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 2nd March 1912.

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ATTENTION: THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS UNCLASSIFIED

Week ending Saturday, 2nd March 1918

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... ..

**LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH
BY THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPARTMENT.**

[As it stood on 1st January 1912.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Basar Patrika"	Calcutta	Daily	Kali Prasanna Chatterji, age 48, Brahmin	1,500 to 4,000
2	"Bihar Herald"	Patna City	Weekly	Manmotho Nath Roy	300
3	"Biharee"	Bankipore	Do.	P. P. Sharma, student, Law College, Patna, and Akhori Basdeo Narain Singh, of Arrah.	700
4	"Bengalee"	Calcutta	Daily	Surendra Nath Banerji and Kali Nath Roy.	3,500 to 3,500
5	"Bihar"	Patna	Monthly	Rai Bahadur Gajadhar Parshad, Kayastha, pleader, age 64.	317
6	"Hindoo Patriot"	Calcutta	Daily	Srish Chandra Sarbadhikari, age 44, and Kailash Chandra Kanjilal, pleader, Small Cause Court, also contributes.	800 to 1,000
7*	"Indian Echo"	Ditto	Weekly	Kunju Behary Bose, age 45, Kayastha...	600
8	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	Do.	Kishori Mohan Banerji and H. Dutt	2,000
9	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	Daily	Satyendra Nath Sen	1,000 to 1,500
10	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Weekly	Noreish Chandra Sarbadhikari and Srish Chandra Sarbadhikari.	1,000
11	"Kayastha Messenger"	Gaya	Do.	Bidyand Mokhtar, of Mohalla Mura-pore, Kayastha, age 41 years.	400
12	"Muselman"	Calcutta	Do.	A. Rasul and M. Rahman	1,000 to 1,500
13	"Reis and Rayyet"	Do.	Do.	Jogesh Chandra Dutt, age 61 years	400
14	"Star of Utkal"	Cuttack	Do.	Kherode Chandra Roy Chaudhuri, retired Head Master of a Government College.	500
15	"Telegraph"	Calcutta	Do.	Satyendra Kumar Bose	2,000
16	"Comrade"	Ditto	Do.	Mr. Mahomed Ali, B.A. (Oxon.), age 30 years.	2,500

* Has not been published for the last six months, and most probably it will not be published again.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2} \Rightarrow f'(x) = -2x^{-3} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$$

LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH SITES
BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

State of Nevada

No.	Name	County	Acres	Owner
1	Indian Reservation	Clark	100	Indian
2	Indian Reservation	Clark	100	Indian
3	Indian Reservation	Clark	100	Indian
4	Indian Reservation	Clark	100	Indian
5	Indian Reservation	Clark	100	Indian
6	Indian Reservation	Clark	100	Indian
7	Indian Reservation	Clark	100	Indian
8	Indian Reservation	Clark	100	Indian
9	Indian Reservation	Clark	100	Indian
10	Indian Reservation	Clark	100	Indian
11	Indian Reservation	Clark	100	Indian
12	Indian Reservation	Clark	100	Indian
13	Indian Reservation	Clark	100	Indian
14	Indian Reservation	Clark	100	Indian
15	Indian Reservation	Clark	100	Indian
16	Indian Reservation	Clark	100	Indian
17	Indian Reservation	Clark	100	Indian
18	Indian Reservation	Clark	100	Indian
19	Indian Reservation	Clark	100	Indian
20	Indian Reservation	Clark	100	Indian

* Not yet been established for the Indian Reservation.

II.—Foreign Relations.

407. Referring to the attack made by Italians on the

Fresh Italian aggression.

Red Sea, the Mussalmans say that that none of the Powers have yet

the Italian designs on the Red Sea coast. If Italy be allowed to do so, it does not know what the consequences will be. The Ottomans may be poor, the Mussalmans of the world may be generally poor, but Governments too may be weak at the present moment, and all over the world have one thing in common—a great thing—ed to be of immense use to them both at this moment as well. Their universal brotherhood is intact, they have an attraction the heart of one Mussalman bleeds for another, though the distance of thousands of miles. The veneration in which the saint as well as the cities of Mecca and Medina are held by too well known to need any special mention. The violation is sure to kindle a fire in the Mussalman world, that will never be all the fuel is exhausted. Is it not worth while to prevent it? Is it not the duty of those who have the power to avert a catastrophe?

408. Referring to the settlement of Indians in the Transvaal.

Indians in the Transvaal.

Empire says that Lord Selbourne is a service by exposing the fact that

Transvaal are seriously opposed to the admission of Indians. It is evident from this that Indians are better than the should they apprehend anything from the competition of for no stake in their country? His Lordship asked what would Europeans come to occupy their country. The Indians already there are many Europeans residents in the country, land, not to speak of that larger number who have ousted the soil from various trades, industries, and professions.

II.—Home Administration.

(a)—Police.

409. Referring to the Special Branch of the Criminal

The Special Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department.

Department, the *Standard* says its readers will remember that of India, under Lord Curzon,

Commission in 1903, under the presidency of Sir Andrew B. the whole Indian police force. The object of the Commission was to improve the police, that is to say, to convert it into a protector of the people. The results that followed however, have been far from satisfactory. Nay, in some respects has become decidedly worse. Previously the country was police-ridden as now. The expenditure on the police has increased and a good many urgent reforms are necessarily stopped. the people more vitally is, that police authority is now all Criminal Intelligence Department was empowered to establish departments in all the centres of a Province, and the Branch or the Secret Police sprung on the unsuspecting crime-hunting expeditions. Of course, there was the regular with similar functions; but, one, the latter were not completely political criminal—that must be the special occupation of under the guidance of the great Imperial Criminal Intelligence. Its personnel must never be disclosed to the public, for it always remain "Secret." Needless to say, the Secret Police is at its disposal, and it has the privilege of spending it in without being required to render an account to anybody in

What a world of trouble and waste of money would have been saved if the Criminal Investigation Department had not organized its Special Branch to hunt up cases with an army of detectives, spies, informers, and so forth, who, to justify their existence, had to drag innocent persons as criminals and thereby throw the country into a state of wild excitement and indescribable consternation and bring discredit on the administration of justice.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
23rd Feb. 1912.

410. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* writes as follows:—"There is a grim humour in the spectacle presented at College Square on Tuesday last. Before we proceed to describe it, let us remind the reader that whenever Maulvi Leakut Hussain delivers a lecture, which he does almost every day, there is inevitably present a number of police officers for the purpose of reporting his speeches. On Monday last when the Maulvi Saheb was speaking at College Square a police officer reminded him that he had only 10 minutes more. The speaker, of course, obeyed to the minute. He, however, wanted to have fun at the expense of the police officers. So the Maulvi told them that since they would keep him company, he would hold two meetings the next day. True to his word, in the glare of the noonday sun, the Maulvi appeared with his stick in hand at College Square. It was empty, for who would be there in that burning sun but the police officers, who were loyally at their post? For two hours the Maulvi spoke fast and glib to the air, to the trees in the square, to the water in the tank, to the birds on the trees—and also to the iron railings as well. The police officers were the only audience he had; it was a speech he was making, and it was a speech they were reporting. They were earning their bread and he was discharging his duty. In the afternoon, again, he lectured at Beadon Square; and again did the police reporters ply their trade. It was, indeed, a spectacle for gods and men. Since then the Maulvi has regularly been holding two meetings."

TELEGRAPH,
24th Feb. 1912.

411. The *Telegraph* says that the case of the *Indian Social Reformer*, a paper published in Bombay, is one which affects all newspapers. That journal quoted a certain document from the *Hindoo* of Madras, which, though it was treated as confidential by the Bombay Government, was issued to the press by the Madras Government. When, therefore, the same appeared in the *Social Reformer*, with the policy and objects of which the *Telegraph* has no sympathy whatever, an officer of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department interviewed the editor and sought to worm out his secret as to his getting hold of it. This police enquiry, as every one will admit, was not only perfectly useless but derogatory to the journalist whose honour had certainly been doubted. Now the *Telegraph* wonders why the police should be entrusted with such an enquiry. If the Government were really under the necessity of enquiring how the editor could get hold of the document, it might have communicated with the latter direct and he would no doubt have rendered whatever explanation he could have. But the very idea of a police enquiry by a Criminal Investigation Department raises ugly presumptions in the public mind and is repugnant to the feelings of all respectable people. Newspaper conductors may well be regarded as a respectable class, educated as they no doubt are. Hence this action of the Bombay Government has caused great discontent in the press. It is to be hoped that the Government will even now express its regret for the unfounded suspicions it entertained against a journalist.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
23rd Feb. 1912.

(d)—Education.

HERALD,
23rd Feb. 1912.

412. The *Bengalee* says that the establishment of a University at Dacca is offered by the authorities primarily as a boon to the people of Dacca. Yet the people of Dacca refuse to regard it as a boon. The *Herald*, the only daily paper at Dacca, says in its latest issue that "Bengal cannot afford to maintain two Universities at the present moment." And in this matter the *Herald* seems to voice the opinion not only of the people of Dacca, but of the late Lieutenant-Governor of the new Province. This is what Sir Lancelot

Hare said in his farewell speech at Dacca:—"You also speak of the desirability of establishing a separate University for this Province, and your wish will be noted. But the expense of this would be very great. I do not think you can expect this very soon." This then was the highest official view only a few months ago. In what respect have things changed since these words were uttered?

413. The *Indian Empire* confesses that the idea of an experimental teaching and residential University in India, as foreshadowed by His Excellency the Viceroy in reply to the address presented by the deputation which waited on him the other day in connection with the Dacca scheme, is admirable. . . . The need of a teaching University is felt, but why not have a trial with the Calcutta University itself and the Calcutta colleges? The journal might acknowledge the unwieldiness of the Calcutta University, but can a teaching and residential University with the affiliation of the few local colleges relieve it? Surely an area comprising the East Bengal districts cannot be affixed as the sphere of influence of the new University, as in that case the colleges outside Dacca will not be benefited by the creation of the new University, teaching and residential as it is proposed to be, but will rather be hindered in progress under a new and therefore less perfect organization. The surroundings of the students of Calcutta, the wretched hostels and more wretched food-supply they can have there, the insanitary surroundings and the want of social life are pathetic, but they will not, by any means, be improved by the creation of a University at Dacca. What does the condition of students in Calcutta prove? It is the dire poverty of the students, coupled with the increased expenditure on education in consequence of the Curzonian reforms of the University, which compels them to live in wretched houses with insanitary surroundings and upon bad food. If it is sincerely desired to improve the condition of the student community, in every town where the students gather for education, proper hostels should be erected with cheap accommodation and adequate supervision and facility for social intercourse, and the University education made less costly. . . . The *Indian Empire* pauses here for further particulars of the Government view on the scheme. The subject is too broad for an off-hand criticism in the compass of a newspaper article: so many interests have to be consulted, so many phases of the question threshed out, and the views of so many men taken—men who devoted their lives to the cause of education in Bengal, men whose views would be imperatively necessary for consultation as to University education—that the journal would earnestly suggest to the Government of Lord Hardinge to appoint an Education Commission to secure facts and evidences, and to consider the question of establishing teaching and residential Universities in India. The *Indian Empire* admits that the creation of new Universities, with a view to the diffusion of higher education in the country, might be taken "as the greatest of boons which the Government can give," but must point out that the new movement should be based on sounder principles of demand and necessity, in the light of the actual conditions of life in the country and not as a spasmodic experiment. It hopes this will attract the attention of Lord Hardinge.

414. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that the Bengal Government Resolution No. 302, dated 20th January last, appointing a Committee to advise it as to the desirability of establishing a Technological Institution in Calcutta, has caused mixed feelings of hope and fear in the minds of the public of the province. No one would deny that this is a move in the right direction or question the very great importance of such an institution in the matter of the industrial growth of the nation. And on this score, it cannot but be welcome to the public interested in the subject. So far so good, though it is pointed out to the journal by those who have a right to speak on the question with that authority which is derived from experience and knowledge, that the Committee should be strengthened by the addition of not only such public-spirited men as Rai Parvati Sankar Chowdhury, Mr. J. Chowdhury, Dr. Nilratan Sarkar, and Rai Jogendra Chandra Ghosh Bahadur, but also of some

INDIAN EMPIRE,
27th Feb. 1913.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
22nd Feb. 1913.

experienced Indian Engineers of high position and of other independent men taking interest in the subject.

415. Referring to the fate of schoolmasters, a correspondent to the *Behar* says that although the spirit of progress and reform is abroad, nothing is being heard of bettering the condition and prospects of the schoolmasters. There is a general complaint that the Behari graduates do not stick and that they are "stopgap teachers." It is indeed true to a certain extent, but there are strong and cogent reasons for it. It is unnatural to expect that a young graduate who enters life with bright hopes and aspirations will sell himself for a poor mass of pottage, and in the evolution of progress will be content with the sorriest prospects. There is apparently no attempt on the part of the Educational authorities to make the department sufficiently attractive to respectable young men. Yet the fiat has gone forth that education is a thing of primary importance. But how can the higher and better hope be realised if the schoolmasters, in whose hands the making of the future nation entirely rests, be a negligible factor in the counsels of Government, and if they are ill-paid, ill-fed, and not well taken care of? To all intents and purposes there is no difference between the educational qualifications of a Sub-Deputy and those of a graduate teacher, though the calling of the latter is in many respects nobler, more sacred, and more responsible. Yet the irony of fate is that the one is a gazetted officer drawing a respectable pay, while the other is a non-gazetted *Mianji* forced by circumstances to be content with a ridiculously low salary. It would be bare justice to fix the initial pay of a graduate teacher at Rs. 100 as in the case of a Sub-Deputy Collector, especially when the department is contemplating to abolish the Lower Sub-ordinate grade. In order therefore to make the Education Department attractive to educated young men, it is fair that they should also be granted some political or quasi-political privileges which the present constitution of Behar seems to justify. He would suggest that at least one seat on the Municipal and District Boards should be reserved for them to be filled by nomination, and some provision should also be made to enlist their services on the Behar Legislative Council.

416. The *Bengales* says that the rumour about the intention of the authorities to abolish the Sibpur Engineering College has given rise to considerable uneasiness among the educated community, and particularly the student community in Bengal. There are only two avenues of employment in which Bengalis have been given an opportunity of proving their merit; and in both they have proved themselves to be the equals of Europeans. One is in respect of higher judicial appointments; and the other is with regard to the higher grade engineering appointments in the Public Works Department. In regard to the latter, however, it has been a standing grievance of Bengali youths, that although their physical and intellectual aptitude for engineering work is well known and established, Government Public Works Departments have not afforded them suitable facilities for employment. The Sibpur B.O.E. Examination requires a higher standard of training than many English Engineering examinations, still the Bengal Public Works Department has offered a very limited scope of employment to qualified Sibpur Engineers. It has been the practice in Bengal to give them annually only one appointment as Assistant Engineer and sometimes two in alternate years. The standard of training at Sibpur is in no way inferior to that of Roorkee. It is a highly significant fact that many of the Sibpur graduates, who were at one time condemned to be overseers or refused any more responsible positions in the Public Works Department, have already made headway in the world, either as Railway Engineers, District Engineers, or Engineers in the employ of Engineering firms. The feeling among Bengali youths with regard to the above would be something akin to what it would be if they were told that higher legal training would from now be denied to them, and they were not henceforth to aspire to any higher judicial appointments, nor qualify themselves for any higher grade of legal practitioners than that of *muhattars*.

If Government were to consult the feeling of the country, they would realize that the spirit of exclusiveness on the part of the departments should

not be encouraged, and that every opportunity should be given to the youth of the country to take their place side by side with Europeans.

What would be economically expedient and politically wise would be that the powers and faculties which they possess should be developed under the guidance of the State to qualify them for the service of the State. Germany follows a policy on these lines. Germany magnificently equips her institutions for the education of her youths in order that they may the more efficiently serve the State. Ought not this to be the policy of a Government which is daily developing a noble sympathy with national aspirations? Many hundreds of young men are refused admission in the Medical and Engineering Colleges every year. Let the Government set up a fully equipped Engineering College, another Medical College, an Agricultural College, and a Technological Institute at Dacca, and not waste money in the reduplication of machinery for academic education, for which the need is not yet seriously felt.

417. Referring to the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council and the Hon'ble Sir S. H. Butler's reply to the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu's question regarding appointments in the Educational Service, the *Indian Empire* says that the figures tell their own sad and significant tale. The present administration which claims to act on the broad base of sympathy and confidence must hang their heads in shame at the exposure made in the above. It challenges the authorities to deny that to-day they may easily get fully qualified Indians to serve in the Indian Educational Service. Who among the European members is as great a savant as was the late Mr. Harinath De? Who, again, can compare with Dr. J. C. Bose and P. C. Ray and P. K. Rai too? It is, therefore, a fact that if there are only three Indians in a cadre of 211 it is not because the Government will not appoint them. And the journal places this truth respectfully before His Imperial Majesty.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
27th Feb. 1912.

418. Referring to the All-Bengal Hindu Conference that met in the Arya Samaj Hall on Sunday last under the presidency of Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, the *Hindoo Patriot* says that the representatives of the different communities rose one after another and supported with ardour and eloquence the resolutions which aimed at the betterment of their condition. This was a unique occasion, and there was a common impulse and common hope in the breasts of those who attended the Conference. A race consciousness, which has brought in its train ambitions of future greatness, seemed to have permeated the large body of men who took part in the proceedings. Brahman and Chandal were animated with the same hope; the uplifting of the Hindu race was the common desire of all. Education which has made other nations great, will also revivify those souls which are depressed to-day with ignorance, superstition, and despair. The *Patriot* hopes this noble effort which has awakened a genuine enthusiasm will be continued, and means will be devised for practical work to realise the great aim of the Conference. There was a great truth in the observations of Babu Surendra Nath Banerji that the Hindu race has a wonderful capacity to adapt itself to environments. It is the sincerest prayer of every Hindu at the feet of the Almighty that this great race will succeed in adapting itself to its modern environments and assimilate what the scientific West has to teach. The journal wishes the movement every success and offers its congratulations to its promoters.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
27th Feb. 1912.

(A)—General.

419. Referring to the sitting of the Behar Provincial Conference at Bankipore on Sunday last, the *Hindoo Patriot* fails to understand why this "extraordinary" session was held with such break-neck haste. Is the time yet ripe for the final decision about things the Beharis ask for? Why should the people of Behar be so impatient to cut the ties which centuries of common administration and union have woven around the hearts of the two people? The opposition of the people of Orissa about a separate High Court at Bankipore is daily increasing in volume and intensity. This is certainly a fact which

The Behar Provincial Conference at Bankipore.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
22nd Feb. 1912.

cannot be overlooked. Will a new University work satisfactorily if a brand-new administration with its inevitable initial difficulties be entrusted with the task of its formation and upkeep? Enthusiasm is good, but the obstacles are there, and these should be taken note of even by enthusiasts.

BHARAT,
2nd Feb. 1912.

420. Referring to the importance of separating the Executive from the Judicial functions, the *Behar* very much regrets that Government should be so slow to move in regard to this matter. It knows the officials as a

body are opposed to it. The present system goes a long way to interfere with the dignity and prestige of British justice. Most glaring cases are on record in which the combination of both functions has worked great hardship and injustice. It hopes Lord Hardinge will take the matter in hand in right earnest and earn the gratitude of Indians by effecting before long this long-delayed reform.

BHARAT,
2nd Feb. 1912.

421. The *Bengalee* says that several English newspapers are turning their attention to a new feature of unrest in India, namely, among the European official class. India

is no longer what it used to be for them. The transition is perhaps scarcely noticed outside their ranks, for it is a quiet and peaceful revolution but still a revolution. The whole matter lies in the question whether the official classes—European or Indian—are to regard themselves as the masters or the servants of the people. In name, the administrator is a civil servant, but in practice he is a master. The rising power and influence of the people, however, and particularly of the educated class, steadily undermines the masterfulness of the official and cuts away the ground on which he has hitherto stood. At the same time, it supplies him with a much firmer foundation, if he will take it.

BHARAT,
2nd Feb. 1912.

422. The *Behar* says that while the officials are engaged in the division of the cadre of the Provincial Civil Service and adjusting two separate staffs for the new province of Behar and Bengal, it takes this opportunity of

The cadre of the Provincial Service.

pointing out that unless a due and judicious regard is paid to the adjustment of two staffs in either branch of the service, the individual interest of the provinces cannot be legitimately served. Consequent upon the separation of Behar it is the legitimate aspiration of the province that its affairs should be managed by its own children, and though in view of the fact that hitherto the Provincial Civil Service has been composed of a larger number of Bengali officials, it is apparent that by the present adjustment the staff of Behar cannot be wholly free from Bengali officers. But in the opinion of the *Behar* it is not impracticable to so arrange the matter as to render it completely free in no very distant future. It has no doubt that this will also be the policy of the authorities of the new provincial Government.

BHARAT,
2nd Feb. 1912.

423. The *Bengalee* says that the long-expected debate in the House of Lords has at last taken place. Its first comment on it must be that it has not made any one even a

Debate in the House of Lords.

bit wiser. Lord Curzon thundered, as he might well have been expected to do, but he failed to make out anything like a plausible case against the Government. It was particularly difficult for one in His Lordship's position to make out a case against a measure, the only argument against which was that it had been resorted to without consulting the public. Such an allegation could come with no force from an *ex-ruler* who, during his term of office in India, had systematically trampled under foot the wishes, the opinion, and the most cherished aspirations of the people. Lord Curzon protested against what he was pleased to call the establishment of autocracy. Was there ever a greater or more consistent autocrat than His Lordship? He talked of the rights of the House of Commons. Did he respect those rights while he was Viceroy in India? Did he consult the House of Commons regarding the partition or any of his larger measures? He talked also of "public opinion," meaning presumably "Indian public opinion." Was the partition of Bengal carried out in accordance with the demands of Indian public opinion—of representative bodies or persons in India? Is there any means of denying that the larger scheme of partition had never been placed before the public? If the case against the Government was weak, it was bound to be made even weaker by the association of Lord Curzon with it.

424. Referring to the debate in the House of Lords on the Delhi Durbar announcements, the *Amrita Basar Patrika* says that

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
26th Feb. 1912.

Debate in the House of Lords.

Lord Crewe's explanation of "provincial autonomy" will dash to the ground the high hopes of those who built a castle on those tempting expressions in the Government of India's Despatch of August last. His Lordship said that Lord Curzon and Lord Lansdowne had no reason to be alarmed, as provincial autonomy in paragraph 3 of the Despatch refers "simply to the general tendency towards decentralization in matters of a provincial kind. It was not consonant with facts to believe that the Government of India contemplated anything in the nature of a federal system of government." Yet, it submits, an experiment in this matter may be tried at least in Bengal. It will explain its meaning more clearly in a future article.

425. In referring to the announcements made at the Delhi Durbar, the

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
26th Feb. 1912.

The Delhi Durbar announcements,

Amrita Basar Patrika writes as follows:—"From Reuter's telegram published elsewhere, it will be seen that Lord Curzon made a vigorous attack upon the Durbar announcements at Delhi. Lord Crewe's reply was quite tame and unimpressive. It is plain to the meanest intelligence that the position taken up by the former with reference to the transfer of the capital to Delhi was unassailable. Lord Crewe could not answer a single allegation of his opponent in this respect. It is really an astounding fact that, though the Viceroy and the Secretary of State practically knew nothing of India, yet they took upon themselves the grave responsibility of effecting such a serious administrative change without consulting anybody. We wish that Lord Crewe had given a satisfactory reply to this charge. It is quite true that Lord Curzon himself was an autocrat of autocrats, but to his credit it must be said that, in every important measure that he inaugurated during his administration, he invited the public to express their opinion upon it with the utmost freedom, though of course he carried everything in his own way. Referring to the cost of building the new capital, Lord Curzon said that in his opinion it could not be less than twelve millions sterling. And this heavy financial burden the Government of India had taken upon itself when they were losing millions of opium revenue. 'Money is wanted,' said His Lordship, 'everywhere for railways, for education, for public works and social reforms. And this is the moment for you to impose this great burden on the Indian taxpayers.' That is also the universal complaint in this country. Lord Crewe, we regret, did not represent the Indian feeling correctly when he said that the changes have been accepted with unalloyed satisfaction by educated Indians. As we have said again and again in these columns, Lord Hardinge and Lord Crewe have conferred a deep obligation upon the people of Bengal by re-uniting the Bengali-speaking people of Eastern and Northern Bengal with those of old Bengal. But the feeling against the transfer of the capital, as well as the separation of Behar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur from Bengal, especially the inclusion of millions of Bengali-speaking people in the new province, is very keen among the Bengalis. This bitterness, unfortunately, has been very much accentuated by the announcement that Dacca is going to have a separate University of its own."

426. Referring to the great administrative changes announced at the

INDIAN EMPIRE,
17th Feb. 1912.

Ibid.

Delhi Durbar by His Majesty the King-Emperor, the *Indian Empire* says that the transfer of the capital from Calcutta cannot be looked upon by the Bengalis with equanimity, and it would have surely raised an agitation had it not been coupled with the modification of the partition and with the King's personality.

427. The *Star of Utkal* says that the cry for the amalgamation of all the

STAR OF UTKAL,
26th Feb. 1912.

Homogeneous and autonomous government.

Uriya-speaking tracts is eminently reasonable. It raised the cry and it is glad to find that the cry has been taken up not only in the Uriya-speaking tracts, but it has been echoed from the different parts of India—the Telegus, the Tamils, the Maharattas—all having asked for a homogeneous and autonomous government as the Bengali and Hindu-speaking people have already secured.

Bengal and Behar have been made homogeneous. If the Uriyas get their just demand, Bengal, with a portion of Madras and Central India, will be divided into three homogeneous administrations—Bengal, Behar and Orissa;

the Madras Presidency into Telegu, Tamil and Kanarese Provinces; the Mahrattas will have a portion of Berar, Central India and Bombay placed under one government. Punjab and Sind are already homogeneous. And the Western Hindi speaking people as well as the Eastern have been placed under the United Provinces Government. So Bombay will have to be divided into two provinces, Maharastra and Gujrat. The Government that has spontaneously rectified a wrong incidentally wrought to millions of the Bengalis may be expected of their own accord to gracefully redistribute India according to the homogeneity of the people for the sake of better government and true advance of the communities placed under their charge.

TELEGRAPH,
24th Feb. 1912.

428. Referring to the recent order of the Bengal Government abolishing the 8th grade of Deputy Magistrates and promoting all those who are at present serving in that grade to the 7th, the *Telegraph* writes as follows:—

"If it has brought satisfaction to the Deputy Magistrates, having brought them in line with the members of other Provincial Services such as the Police and the Public Works, it has caused great heart-burning among the members of the Provincial Judicial Service, as well as it might. The wail from the latter service is already well-defined, at least in the press, and points to the fact that if there was discontent for more reasons than one, it has grown and sunk deeper—a fact which certainly affects both the people and the rulers. It is on the contentment of the judicial officers that a fair and satisfactory administration of civil justice depends; and thus the people are very vitally interested in the question. The same reason affects the rulers as well, for with a discontented judiciary the outturn would not be as good as otherwise. After this we need hardly point out that the question is a very important one which deserves the early and earnest attention of the responsible authorities. . . . Now compare the nature of the training required of both the Deputy Magistrate and the Munsiff, and even a child can realise that the Government insists on having much higher qualifications and more thorough training in a Munsiff before allowing him to administer civil justice—which is always and everywhere more intricate and demands better knowledge of law and procedure than criminal justice. Thus by the time a Munsiff is merely confirmed, a Deputy Magistrate, who may have passed the Entrance Examination along with him, has not only put in seven or eight years' service but has risen to the grade of at least Rs. 300 and in exceptional cases to Rs. 400. There is, therefore, a world of difference between the two services in point of qualifications and training and, in the inverse ratio, of pay and prospects.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
28th Feb. 12.

429. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* says that the Bengal Administration Report for 1910-11 has been published. There are no doubt many points of interest in it scattered in the several sections in which it is divided. It is, however, with only one point, political crime, that it will deal to-day.

"The murder of Khan Bahadur Shamsul Alum, Deputy Superintendent of Police, in January 1910, was followed by a lull in political crime, but early in 1911 the murder of head-constable Srish Chandra Chuckerbutty in the streets of Calcutta and the brutal outrage at Writers' Buildings showed that the revolutionary movement, though to some extent paralysed by successful prosecutions, still needed to be carefully watched by the police and by Government."

The journal must say that the writer's language in describing one of the incidents needs material amendment and that the conclusion drawn therefrom is faulty. As a matter of fact, the bomb used by the ruffian at Writers' Buildings did not explode at all; so the writer ought to have said "the attempt at the brutal outrage," as surely there is a world of difference between "an attempt at a brutal outrage" and "a brutal outrage." The writer then observes that the murder of Srish Chandra and the incident at Writers' Buildings "showed that the revolutionary movement still needed to be carefully watched." How, the *Patrika* asks, could the murder of Srish Chandra be put down as a political crime when the murderer has neither been found nor has the victim spoken? The public ascribe the crime to private grudge, and the Government has not to this day published any fact to prove the contrary. Surely an official document cannot afford to be faulty in describing incidents or to betray any partizan spirit.

III.—*Amusement.*

430. The *Indian Mirror* desires to draw the attention of the authorities to the serious evil which has sprung up in Calcutta —the evil of gambling in cotton figures. The

Cotton gambling.

accounts which are appearing in the press from time to time can leave the Government in no doubt whatever that swift and stern action has become necessary to put a stop to this dreadful evil. During the past three or four months, hundreds of shops have sprung up, where people of all classes, including boys, are to be seen gambling in cotton quotations. The scene at any of these booths will make one realise the abnormal passion of gambling which has been created. It has entered the zenanas; it has seized hold of the youthful population. Boys going to school are to be seen spending their tiffin money at the gambling booths. Poor labourers are to be seen squandering their hard-won earnings at these dens. Both the Indian and Anglo-Indian papers have been persistently drawing attention to the evil. The journal does not know why action has been deferred so long, and earnestly urges that extremely vigorous measures are necessary to cope with gambling of every sort. Cotton gambling has been going on for some months. Is it not time that in view of all the disclosures which have been made, a Bill should be put upon the legislative anvil at once with a view to its extinction?

INDIAN MIRROR.
21st Feb. 1912.

431. In an article dealing with the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy's proposal in the Imperial Legislative Council regarding the

The income-tax.

reduction of the income-tax, the *Indian Mirror*, in

referring to the reduction of revenue on account of the loss sustained in connection with the opium trade, says that the Government of India have shown truly Christian statesmanship by deciding to give up their opium revenue. This act of sacrifice has evoked the admiration and gratitude of all lovers of righteousness and purity.

INDIAN MIRROR.
27th Feb. 1912.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

432. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* says that plague has been raging furiously for some time past at Dalsingserai and Samastipur, and many deaths have been reported. The inhabitants of both the places have been panic-stricken.

Plague in Dalsingserai and Samastipur.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA.
22nd Feb. 1912.

433. Referring to the plague in Bankipore, the *Amrita Basar Patrika* publishes the following description given by the

Plague in Bankipore.

Behar Herald:—"Almost all quarters of Bankipore

are now affected with plague and the epidemic is fast spreading. The people are panic-stricken and are leaving the town in large numbers. Many are taking shelter in Khagole, Dinapore and the neighbouring places which are still considered to be safe. It is very unfortunate that on the eve of the establishment of the capital of the province in our midst, the alarming progress of plague is scaring away even the old residents of the town. The epidemic this year, we understand, is of a more virulent type than those of previous years, and almost all cases are turning out to be fatal."

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
22nd Feb. 1912.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

434. The *Bengalee* writes as follows:—"Amid the exultation which has followed in the train of the modification of the

The swadeshi movement.

partition, we must not forget our old allegiance to

the *swadeshi* cause. To that cause, in the best interests of the country, we are pledged. The political well-being of the country is intimately bound up with its industrial regeneration. That is the lesson which is writ large on the pages of modern history. The cravings of hunger must be satisfied before the aspirations of the soul can be gratified. . . . Unfortunately our political impotency stands in the way. But still what we are unable to achieve by legislative action, we may accomplish by the united resolve of the nation; and we have again and again resolved in our temples, in our mosques,

BENGAL.
23rd Feb. 1912.

and in our great gatherings, amid circumstances of great solemnity, to prefer home-made goods to foreign articles even at a sacrifice. Let us not forget this pledge. It is absolutely unconnected with the political situation and is devoid of all political colouring. It is a pledge that will revive our industries, add to our resources, elevate the poorer classes, and spread the blessings of contentment and happiness throughout the land. May we never forget it, even amid the fulfilment of our cherished hopes, and may we always prove true to it."

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
24th Feb. 1912.

435. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* says that anyone who has eyes to see must admit that the *swadeshi* movement is not merely not looking up, as might be expected, but is decidedly on the wane. The market is flooded with foreign imports, while *swadeshi* goods are being stowed away either to rust or to be eaten up by worms. This cannot be a healthy state of things nor a cheering prospect either. There is to be a conference held to-morrow at 3 P.M. at the Indian Association when manufacturers of and dealers in *swadeshi* goods are to meet to ascertain the cause of the present dullness as also to consider what steps should be taken to remedy the same. It hopes something tangible will be the outcome of the conference, though it has not always had much faith in the efficacy of meetings and conferences, specially in matters like this. The causes of the decay of the *swadeshi* trade appear to be too plain not to be understood by anybody with common sense. One main reason is that the prices of *swadeshi* goods are higher, and perhaps their quality is not fine. But then it should also be remembered that if not in finish, at least in durability they are far better than the imported articles. The sentiment at the base of *swadeshi* is perhaps getting fainter and fainter; and that will account for a good deal of the present sorry situation. It is this sentiment that must once more be roused. It hopes the conference will succeed in devising and concerting such measures as would infuse new life and vigour into the movement—in which alone lies the salvation of the nation.

TELEGRAPH,
24th Feb. 1912.

436. Referring to the marriage of Princess Pratiba of Cooch Behar to Mr. Manders, of Wolverhampton, the *Telegraph* says that these are signs which cannot be welcomed or appreciated. It wishes they were not, and devoutly prays that they are the last the journal will hear of. As a Hindu the journal is simply shocked.

INDIAN MIRROR,
25th Feb. 1912.

437. Referring to Indo-European alliances, the *Indian Mirror* says that the marriage of the daughter of the Maharani of Cooch Behar to a European constitutes a memorable landmark in the history of Indo-European relations. Who is to bring the East and the West together? Woman unquestionably. Social intercourse between European and Indian ladies is, therefore, a matter of supreme importance. The success of the *purdah* parties cannot be exaggerated. The occasional mingling of the women of the East and the West is laden with hopeful possibilities. It is apparent, however, that anything like free social intercourse is impossible until the Indian woman is advanced educationally, so that she may freely exchange thoughts and ideas with her English sister. . . . Yes, the touch of nature is felt pleasantly, but, unfortunately, the backward condition of Indian women makes free interchange of thoughts impossible. However, the mingling of the East and the West is a pleasant reality, and he hopes that the diffusion of education in the zenanas will bring with it great probabilities. The supreme need in India today is the education of women. All thoughtful men will acknowledge that it is woman that will ultimately decide the question of inter-racial federation. The East and the West are perceptibly drawing nearer. Let it be the aim of all lovers of humanity to facilitate the union by every righteous endeavour.

W. SEALY,

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OFFICE OF THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPT.,

9, ELYSIUM ROW,

The 2nd March 1912.